THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol VI | Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, February 17, 1827. | No. 9.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

New and Cheap Store

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.

Jan. 6.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.
Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,
And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing molasses.

L. C. Moore.
Elizabeth-City, January 6. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada

19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.

Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Simmons, from Providence, R. I.

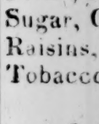
25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,

ALSO, AFLOAT,

1500 bushels Cadiz Salt, Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar. *For Sale by*

A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Property for Sale.



The Subscriber is desirous of selling his property in the town of Nixonton, consisting of a Dwelling House, Store, and every necessary out house for the accommodation of a family. His price is moderate, and the terms of payment will no doubt be satisfactory. Apply to Constant C. Green or

R. H. RAMSAY.
Nixonton, Feb. 10 *Bt*

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Proposals for Publishing
A Semi-Weekly Paper

At the Office of the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette.

The object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public *will* and regulated by the public *voice*, "that will and that voice to be *righteous* must be *enlightened*."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North Carolinian must go farther; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, is a subject of just congratulation, and calls upon her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper, alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject, Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage.

TERMS.—The semi-weekly *Star* will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week at three dollars per annum.

☞ Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
THOS. J. LEAMY,
Raleigh, Jan. 13. 1827.

*** Editors of papers in this State will confer a favor by inserting the above.

A New and Patent Grist Mill.

The subscriber having bought of the Patentee the exclusive right to sell this Mill in the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Gates, invites the attention of the citizens of those counties to it. He will attend their next respective county courts, in order to exhibit a model of the same, and to put it in actual operation, being satisfied that this will be the best means of convincing them of its superior utility, and will sell individual rights to make them, or for the whole counties on reasonable terms. He also contemplates making an improvement in the Mill by adding a balance wheel, which is not used by the Patentee.

WILLIAM MEBANE.
Feb. 10, 1827. *Bt*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,

1400 Bushels coarse Salt, and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,

30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,

Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,

800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheads of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted,)
Cognac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 10.

Cheap Coffee.

The subscriber has just received from Havana 4000 pounds of coffee which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

SAMUEL PEDRICK.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20,

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the value and use of Oxen in comparison with Horses.

Frederick co. Va. April 4, 1825.

SIR,

I have ventured to become a candidate for your liberal offer of a silver cup "for the best essay on the value and use of oxen in comparison with horses in the middle and southern states;" in doing which I am prompted less by the expectation of success, than by the desire of performing a citizen's part in convincing our countrymen of the great importance of working oxen in preference to horses generally, where the climate is not too warm for them, and where in all kinds of labor they have not been excluded by the fairest comparison. And as it is probable you will be presented with a number of practical essays, an opportunity will be offered to embody from them, all such facts and remarks as have the most useful bearing on the subject, which I must suppose will be highly gratifying to any one evincing so much interest as is manifested in your proposal. The experience of our northern brethren in that line, gives them an opportunity of a better acquaintance with working oxen, their properties, and valuable uses, and I am sure they cannot refuse for so honorable a reward, to give you a full and just description of them—though I am not fully aware as it regards the comparison, whether the same care has been taken in districts where the ox is most celebrated, to bring the horse to the same degree of perfection. It was in Massachusetts that I first witnessed their great strength and docility, their patient endurance of many miles travel through snows into the frozen swamps, returning late, heavy laden with wood. I have been in the habit of using them for twenty odd years on a farm of 350 acres cleared land, and know more of their value than I can express in terms adequate to their importance.—Nevertheless, I believe it is in vain to say that the very best oxen are equal to horses for the waggon, plough or harrow—though I do, without hesitation, declare, consistently with my own experience, that we should depend greatly on oxen, keeping no more horses than are absolutely necessary to plough the ground and furnish one waggon team on a large farm; on a small one oxen should be used for every other work than ploughing. One brace of three horses is sufficient for a farm of 3 or 400 acres, breaking up annually one fourth part of the whole, with six good oxen in addition. The same sized farm frequently employs two bar-share teams, and a waggon set, besides horses enough to eat up all the grain they make, and destroy much of the grass that should be turned into hay for oxen. In order to keep up such a number of horses, resort must be had to the ruinous system of purchase, or the keeping an additional number of young horses to reinforce with, which greatly adds to the deteriorating system.

The comparison required being between oxen and horses of the middle and southern States, and being an inhabitant of one of the most northern of the latter, I feel peculiarly situated, however illy qualified to draw an instructive comparison; for I am aware if the subject were done justice to, it would lead into an extensive train of reasoning, and require no little practical detail of husbandry. In much of our northern and eastern country, economy of cultivation is so essential, hay so much more abundant than grain, that work cattle are identified with the soil—the climate is suited to their constitution. To the south, where the lands are light, an active horse is equally suited to their soil and climate; horses of even a small size, and mules in their place, are more valuable than oxen, which cannot perform the active labor in a hot sun, through a long day, in a scorching soil, and perhaps scanty food. Steady, hard labor belongs to the ox; if he goes slow, he carries a great burden, and must have plenty to eat for his faithful labor. If, then, to the north he is most valuable, and the horse to the south—may we not rationally conclude that on the middle ground they may be associated with extraordinary advantage; and in that portion of our happy country we may, by judicious management, succeed in making it again what it once was, the finest part of the old thirteen. I will attempt to shew, that if a spirit prevailed for the use of oxen to a more considerable extent, that our breed of cattle would, with the soil, be much more speedily improved. The middle and southern country, to a certain extent, and dependent on the west, annually, for large droves of horses, demanding cash in payment, which it is true they cannot now get, but must eventually be paid to the great injury of the purchaser. Does not the inability to pay, prove the impropriety to purchase in this case? When the price of small grain was high, the expenditure was more tolerable. It is time to adopt a more economical mode: let us raise a few large horses, and plenty of heavy oxen. It is notorious, that a team of four oxen may be purchased as cheaply as one horse, while the former is subject to fewer risks of every kind. If a horse costs $100, oxen of a corresponding quality may be had for $25 each; if a horse of inferior kind costs 60 or 80 dollars, the ox may be bought at 18 or 20 dollars. There is almost a certainty of the ox induring 8 or 10 years, and then paying back his purchase money every cent, frequently more, and sometimes double. The horse from the number of his liabilities, will not, I believe, average 10 years from the time of his purchase; perhaps little more when raised; and when he dies we get only his poor hide. But admitting that a farmer raises both of the best kind, a horse at $100, the ox at 33⅓; then there is three for one. For my own part, I value a pair of good oxen as highly as any first rate plough horse.—The difference of cost in their keep is great: (so many minute calculations have been exhibted of late on that score,) I will not meddle with it further than to say, that from two to three oxen may be kept to more advantage, and at less immediate cost, than a single horse; and although a pair of oxen may consume double as much hay as the horse, there is double the manure made, and that of better quality, to carry on an improving system. Whereas the consumption of grain by a horse produces the necessity of costly labor to keep up a necessary supply, and where corn is the principal horse feed, materially injures the soil.—An established conviction, that oxen can be made to answer a more valuable end in exchange for a part of our horses, would lead to important results. Our breed of cattle would be improved generally; those intended for the yoke would be selected for such peculiarities as would best adapt them to the purpose; fewer horses would make room for more and better cattle; less grain would be cultivated—or, rather, less land in grain, but in fact more grain; more land will be left for pasture, and hay, the chief food of oxen; less labor will be expended, more profit reaped; cows will be seen returning from their more abundant pastures laden with milk, to supply a dairy, or make their calves large, and give them early maturity. Without a plentiful dairy, too, there is a necessity for an increased cultivation of grain to feed the hogs for the use of the laborer, and he requires an addition of meat when he does not get plenty of milk. In the summer, the knolls are enriched by penning them thereon; in the winter, large quantities of the best manure is made in their pens; for large fat cattle make more and better manure than small lean ones.

[*To be Concluded.*]

Sugar from Wheat—A Mr. Wimmel, a brewer, of Berlin, Prussia, has discovered a method of obtaining 20 pounds of good chrystalizing sugar from a Prussian bushel (about 93 pounds) of wheat. The Paris papers consider the discovery of immence importance. Mr. Wimmel has applied to the French governmem for a patent.

Sugar from Potatoes—L. Gall a German, has published a pamphlet of 88 pages, to show the advantage of making sugar from potatoes. He says every farmer can make sugar in great or small quantities, and render the importation of foreign sugar unnecessary. Potatoes, he asserts, are better than beats for sugar, 100 pounds of the former giving 11 pounds of sugar, while the same quantity of the latter only gives 4 pounds.

Sugar of Bucharia—The late Mr. Moorcroft, an English traveller, relates, in his notes upon Bucharia, that the Usbeks and Afghans of that country have a perfect substitute for the sugar cane, which is pleasant, healthful and cheap The cities of Bucharia produce annually 70,000 maunds of this syrup, and it forms the basis of their sweetmeats, of which great quantities are consumed.

Captions of the Laws,

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA, AT THE SESSION OF 1826—7.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. Allowing further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries for vacant land made in the year 1824, which lapsed on the 15th December, 1826. [Extends the time of payment to the end of the present session of the Legislature.]

2. Making Private Acts printed by the printer of the State, evidence in the courts of this State.

3. Explaining the act of 1822, entitled "An act to authorise the County-Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security upon the petition of their securities. [Provides that where an administrator is likely to squander the estate of the intestate, his securities may, upon petition to the court require him to give other or counter security.]

4 Validating all grants issued by the Secretary of State from the 29th of November, 1826, to the 29th of December, 1826.

5 Supplemental to the act of last session, ceding to the United States Bogue Banks. [Appoints commissioners to apportion the sum, paid by the United States for the land, among the several claimants.]

6. Making compensation to coroners in certain cases. [Provides that if any free white person or slave shall be found dead in the county, it shall be the duty of the coroner to have said body decently interred; for which he shall be allowed $10, to be paid by the trustee—the estate of the free white person, and the owner of the slave are made liable for the re payment of said sum.

7. Further to amend the act of the year 1812, making the protest of a notary public evidence in certain cases. [Makes the protest of a notary public evidence of a demand upon the acceptor or drawee of a bill of exchange, in all actions at law, against the drawer or endorser of any bill of exchange, if the demand is set forth in the protest.

8. To repeal part of the 3d section of the act of 1820, extending the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. [Repeals that part of the said section which requires the defendant to plead in abatement, and makes it the duty of the court, where actions shall hereafter be brought on bonds, promissory notes and liquidated accounts under $100, to dismiss the suit.

9. Altering the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature. [Fixes on the 3d Monday of November as the time of meeting.

10. Limiting the time within which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors relative thereto. [Provides that no bill of indictment shall be found, or presentment made, in cases of trespass and misdemenor, except perjury, forgery, milicious mischief, and deceit, where said offences shall have been committed three years anterior thereto, unless where the persons committing such offences, shall have absconded or concealed themselves, or shall have committed them in a secret manner.

11. To aid the Club foot and Harlow Creek Canal Company. (Authorises the public treasurer to advance on certain conditions, out of the fund set apart for internal improvement, to said company, $12,000 on loan; one half to be paid at the expiration of ten years, and the other half at the expiration of 15 years with interest.

12. Appropriating $5,000, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington.

13. Relating to the exercise of the right of challenge in certain cases. (Gives to the defendant the assistance of counsel in selecting a jury.

14. To prevent free persons of colour from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes. (Prohibits free negroes and mulattoes from migrating into this State, under a penalty of $500, and provides that, in case they fail to pay said fine, they shall be held in servitude and at labour for a term of 10 years. Any person who brings such free persons of colour into the State, to forfeit $500. Free negroes or mulattoes resident in the State who have no regular or honest employment, to give security for their good behavior. Empowers the county courts, where it may be expedient, to bind out the children of such persons to some occupation.

15. To prevent frauds and perjuries in certain cases. (Provides that after the first day of January, 1828, that no executor or administrator upon any special promise, in his representative character, shall be answerable in damages out of his own estate; nor shall any defendant be answerable, on a special promise, for the debt, default or miscarriage of another, unless the agreement upon which an action shall be brought, or some memorandum, or some note thereof be in writing, and signed by the party, or by some person authorised by him.

16. To repeal the act of 1820, directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases, so far as relates to the counties mentioned in this act. [Repeals so much as relates to Guilford, Surry, Wilkes, Bladen, Lincoln, and Haywood.

17. Authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to raise money by way of lottery, and for other purposes. (Authorises the President and Directors to raise fifty thousand dollars by lottery; of which a sum not exceeding $25,000, is to be applied towards aiding Judge Murphey in publishing the History of the State.

18. Concerning executors, administrators and guardians. (Provides that, in suits upon the bonds of executors, administrators or guardians, it shall be the duty of the court, upon motion of either party, to refer the same to persons selected by both parties; and in case the parties cannot agree on persons to whom it shall be referred, the Court may refer it to the clerk or any other person.

12. To prevent litigation by regulating costs in actions of assault and battery. (Provides that in actions of assault and battery, where the damages assessed are less than four dollars, the plaintiff shall not recover more costs than damages.

20. To authorise the building of a steam boat, to be used on the river Roanoke, and the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and the waters of James river, and Chesapeake bay, and incorporate a company for that purpose. (Authorises books to be opened for subscriptions of stock to the amount of $15,000.

21. Prohibiting the trading with slaves, except in the manner therein prescribed. [Prohibits all persons from trafficking with, or receiving from any slave, cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, oats, corn, rye, or any other species of personal property, or from selling to any slave any goods, wares and merchandize, under a penalty of 100 dollars, except in the day time, [Sundays excepted,] and where such slave has a written permit from his or her owner or manager. Makes the offence indictable in the county and superior courts, and subjects the offender to a fine not exceeding $50 or imprisonment for 3 months at the discretion of the court; and if the defendant be a retailer of spiritous liquors, he shall forfeit his or her license. Its provisions not to extend to the articles of horse collars, baskets, trays, charcoal, mats, cooper's ware, brooms, bed cords, ground peas and fresh fish.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Authorising the justices of the County Courts of Camden and Currituck to class their justices, and for other purposes.

Concerning net stakes in Pamptico river and Core Sound, in Carteret county.

Prohibiting the justices of the County Courts of Brunswick, Currituck and Moore, from allowing extra service money to the county officers.

Altering the names of, and legitimating John B W. and Mary I. Cook, of Pasquotank county

Restoring to credit Thomas Small, of Chowan county.

Compelling the clerks of the Superior and County Courts, the clerk and master in equity, and the register in Pasquotank county, to keep their offices at, or within a half mile of the court house of said county.

Appointing commissioners for the town of Nixonton, in Pasquotank county.

Altering the names of, and legitimating the persons therein mentioned.

Authorising the setting of guns, at night in the Great Dismal Swamp, in Pasquotank county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Directing the Secretary of State to purchase Stationary.

Permitting A. D. Murphey to have the use of books in the Public Library.

In favor of John M'Rae, of Fayetteville. [Authorises the Treasurer to loan Mr. M'Rae 5,000 dollars for four years, without interest, to aid him in publishing a Map of the State.]

Relative to the purchase of Indian reservations to lands in Haywood county. [Authorises the Governor to receive proposals for purchasing the right of all persons, who derive titles to lands from Indians, to whom reservations were made by the treaties of 1817, and 1819.]

Concerning of the reversion of the State in the Tuscarora lands. [Requests the Governor to receive proposals from the present proprietors, or others, for the purchase of the said reversion in fee simple; and appoints commissioners to ascertain the quantity and quality of each tract with its fee simple value at the time of examination.]

Directing the Board of Internal Improvement to report to the next General Assembly the amount of stock originally subscribed in each of the navigation companies within the State, the amount subscribed on behalf of the State, and the amount paid on such stock by the State and individuals; also the value in cash of such stock, and the terms on which said companies will surrender their charters to the State.

Allowing the Public Treasurer, in the settlement of his accounts, the amount of worn out Treasury notes, burnt this session.

Supreme Court, N. Carolina.

The following young gentlemen in addition to those already mentioned, have obtained license to practice law, viz:

John W. Norwood, of Orange, in the Superior Court, Ralph Gorrel and Alfred E. Hanner, of Guilford, Robert M'Intyre, of Fayetteville, Spier Whitaker, of Halifax, and George F. Davidson, of Iredell, in the County Courts.

REPORT

OF THE

Board for Internal Improvements.

To the honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The Board for Internal Improvements had fully expected to have been able to present to the Legislature, at the present session, an account of the effective operations of the dredging machine on the Flats below Wilmington. In this reasonable and just expectation, they have been disappointed, and it still remains to be ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the shoals can be so removed as to insure an uninterrupted navigation to the town of Wilmington. The Board see no reason for changing the opinion which they have heretofore expressed in relation to this subject, that those obstructions can only be removed by means of a dredging machine. So fully were they of this opinion, that early in the Spring of 1825, they came to the resolution to procure a dredging machine, and ordered the State Engineer to proceed without delay to the north, where it was believed one could readily be obtained.—An account of the proceedings of the Board, in relation to this subject, was submitted to the Legislature last year.—But it may be proper to remark, that the machinery being the first of this particular kind cast in this country, great and unexpected difficulties occurred in its execution, so that it was not delivered until long after it was promised.

During the last winter, the Board adopted every means in their power to forward the business so as to be ready to commence operations early in the spring. But after the greatest exertions, when all difficulties appeared to be surmounted, and every thing ready for the experiment, it was found that the vessel purchased by the State Engineer, and fitted up under his direction, was entirely unfit for the purpose, and had to be abandoned, subjecting the State to an actual loss, as estimated by the agents of the Board at that place, of at least 4,000 dollars.

In an experiment new to us, it was expected that many errors would be committed; but so heavy a loss, or so great an oversight as the one mentioned, was not expected. The funds appropriated for this object were not calculated for sustaining so great a diminution; and the Board were compelled either to abandon the further prosecution of the work, or to make draughts upon the Treasury beyond what was appropriated to this particular object.

Believing that it cannot be the wish of of the Legislature, after having incurred so great an expenditure now to relinquish the undertaking, the Board earnestly recommend an additional appropriation to this object. From the best estimate they can make, it is believed that the sum of $4,000 will be sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred beyond the former appropriations, and to keep the boat and machine in constant operation for six months. For a more particular account of this, and all other matters relating to this subject, they beg leave to refer to the paper marked A.

With regard to the operations between Fayetteville and Wilmington, it is believed that the navigation of the river has been greatly improved during the last session. The low state of the water was highly favorable to its improvement.—For a very full and circumstantial account of the work done upon this river, they beg leave to refer to the report submitted to the Board by Mr. Hinton James the superintendant, marked B.

The above were the only works placed under the immediate control and management of the Board during the past year. They have however, received a Report from the President and Directors of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, to which they beg leave also to call the attention of the Legislature. The opinion of the Board upon the utility of this Canal has been frequently expressed to the Legislature, and now, when the work is nearly finished, they feel it their duty to urge that such further aid be granted as may be necessary for its entire completion.

Having no longer a State Engineer, who had heretofore been made accountable for all the monies expended under the authority of the Board, Gen. Dudley one of our members, at our earnest solicitation, undertook to superintend the disbursements that were necessary on the Cape-Fear River, both above and below Wilmington—this office was most faithfully performed. His accounts and vouchers have been examined and approved by the Board, and the State has been relieved from the expense which it would necessarily have incurred by the employment of another agent.

The Buncombe Turnpike Company having applied to us, under the provisions of the act of 1824, establishing that corporation, for the assistance of an Engineer to lay off the road, the Board employed Mr. Brazier, formerly assistant engineer under Mr. Fulton, to perform that duty. The Board have understood that he has performed this service in a manner highly satisfactory, but they have not yet received his official report.

A report from the President and Directors of the Roanoke Navigation Company, and one from the Treasurer of that Company, are herewith submitted; together with a report from the commissioners of the Hickory-nut Gap Road.

The accounts of the Board for the last year, are also herewith submitted.

H. G. BURTON,
Pres't of the Board for Int. Imp.

Jo. GALES, Sec'ry.
Raliegh, January 22, 1827.

CUBA.—We see several speculations in the Newspapers relating to this Island. Some writers seem to think, that Great Britain has made a profession protecting Portugal from the hostile movements of Spain, only as affording her a decent pretext for seizing upon Cuba, and that it is the interest as well as the duty of this government to prevent such seizure and occupation. For our parts, we do not believe that Great Britain has any intention of taking possession of Cuba; her possessions in the West Indies are already sufficiently numerous, expensive and unprofitable. But suppose she *should* seize it?—what then?—are we to go to war to prevent it, or to retake it?—why should we? Is not our territory large enough now? Will the form of our government or its policy authorise colonial possessions?—But it is said, that England, by the possession of Cuba, will have command of the Gulf of Mexico and the mouths of the Mississippi. Has she not now, ports and places in the West Indies which would give them as much the command of the Gulf of Mexico as Cuba would? Would it be prudent in this Government to plunge into a war of incalculable consequences to prevent England from getting one more island in a region where she already possesses fifty?

We certainly would prefer that Cuba should remain in possession of Spain, but if it falls into the hands of England, we would esteem it no just cause of war between her and this country. But let us be understood: if the seizure and occupation of Cuba by England be deemed by the competent authorities of this nation just cause of war, and should war ensue, we shall upon this, as upon a former occasion, evince the truth of our motto "*our country right or wrong.*"

[*North Carolina Journal.*

Cuba.—Verbal advices received at N. Orleans mention the arrival at Kingston, Jam. of a packet from England, with instructions to the British Admiral on the station, to be prepared to act against the Island of Cuba, which it was supposed the British meant to seize, in case Ferdinand VII. persisted any longer in refusing to indemnify English merchants for piracies on the commerce, as well as settle with the government itself for money lent.

Claims on France, &c.—The following letter from the Secretary of State, and the Report to which it refers, was communicated to the House of Representatives on the 31st ult. The amount of claims exceeds fifteen millions of dollars.

Department of State,
Jan 30, 1827.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th of May, 1826, directing the Secretary of State to submit to the House at the present session of Congress, a schedule of the claims of American citizens which have been, or shall, previous to October 1, 1826, be filed in this Department, on the governments of France, Naples, Holland, and Denmark, for illegal captures, spoilations, confiscations, or any other illegal acts, since the year 1805, in such manner as to present in a tabular statement, the names of the claimants, the date of the act complained of, the name of the vessel which was the subject of the injury, the amount of the loss sustained, and any other circumstance essential to the understanding of the general nature of the claims, discriminating as far as practicable between such cases as were, and such as were not subjected to adjudication in the Courts of the aforesaid governments. The Secreteary has now the honor to report a digest prepared accordingly. He respectfully requests a reference to an explanatory memorandum by which it is preceded. The execution of the work has been delayed by the inattention of claimants to the punctual transmission of their claims to the department of State, (by the first of October last,) specified in the resolution of the House. They continued to forward their claims some time after that day, and up to within a few days past. It would not be safe to assume that the digest comprehends all the claims comprehended in the terms of the resolution. Others no doubt, exist, which have not, from accident, inattention, or other causes, been transmitted to the Department of State. All of which is submitted.

H. CLAY.

Editorial Miseries—The Editor of the Darien, (Georgia) Gazette of the 13th December, thus briefly sums up his miseries:

"Being out of paper—out of ink—out of money—out of credit—and most confoundedly in debt. No paper except an advertising sheet, will be issued from this office until next year, unless all the above difficulties are surmounted. Will our friends after this notice, calmly look on and see so valuable a paper fall?"

A Wet Nurse—The Montreal Courant relates, that an Indian squaw suckled a young bear which she had caught, weaning her own child for that purpose. The cub became in a short time, very fond of his nurse, and would search her out among the crowd.

Steam Boats—It is estimated that not less than 400 steam boats are now afloat on waters of the U. States; 20 years since, the first boat of the kind was put into successful operation on the Hudson river by Fulton, amidst the jeers and jokes of the incredulous, which were changed to applause when the boat left the wharf, and advanced by invisible impulse, swiftly into the stream.

Profitable Farm—Mr. Richard Hildreth, of Sterling, Mass. has a farm of 65 acres, the surplus produce of which, the past season, was sold for $620, viz. butter 300, hay 100, pork 150, calves 70. He raised 100 bushels of corn, some potatoes and spring wheat, and keeps 11 cows, one yoke of oxen and some swine, but no horse. He does all the work himself, except in hay time, when he pays about $20 for help. [*New-England Farmer.*

The whole loan of 200.000 dollars required to prosecute the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, was taken as soon as the books were opened. A much larger amount was offered.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb 17, 1827.

The Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die* on Monday last, after passing 32 public acts and 119 of a private nature. We have published captions of 21 of the public acts, and such of the private acts and resolutions as relate to this section of the State, and shall give the remainder in our next, having received them too late for this paper.

David L. Swain, of Buncombe County, has been elected by the Legislature Solicitor of the State for the Edenton District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Leonard Martin, Esq

The health of Mr. Stanly, Speaker of the House of Commons is gradually improving, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Judges of the Superior Courts of North Carolina have made the following arrangement of the Circuits for the present year:

	Spring	*Autumn*
Edenton,	Judge Donnell,	Martin,
Raleigh,	Ruffin,	Daniel,
Newbern,	Daniel,	Donnell,
Cape-Fear,	Martin,	Ruffin,
Hillsboro'	Norwood,	Strange,
Mountains,	Strange,	Norwood.

On Saturday last, *Cadwallader Jones*, *James I M'Kay*, and *David Clark*, Esqs. were elected the Board of Internal Improvements of the State of North Carolina for the ensuing year.

Com. Porter.—The latest accounts from Key West state, that Com. Porter remained in that port with his frigate Libertad and an armed hermaphrodite brig The remainder of his squadron, consisting of two brigs had sailed to scour the coast of Cuba. The Commodore was under no apprehensions from the Spaniards, as from the nature of the port, he can put to sea without difficulty.

The Light Vessel moored again off Cape Hatteras.—This vessel which has so often broke from her moorings, owing to the exposed situation, has left Norfolk where she went to repair, and was on the 1st inst. again anchored off Cape Hatteras in 11 fathoms water; the light-house on the Cape bearing N. W. by W. distant about 14 miles, and the easternmost part of the shoals bearing S. W. distant about 4 miles.

The bill for revising and regulating the duties on imported wool, and manufactures of wool, has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 7 votes. The National Intelligencer, says, its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

The Empress of Brazil died on the 10th December last.

A Correspondent has sent us the following, as a solution of the Enigma, published by Mr. Bulfinch last week. "H." must guess again.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in the last number of the Star, an Enigma, a solution of which is requested. Permit me to ask if it is not WIND? H.

"The message of the President, respecting the concerns of Georgia and the Creek Indians, was yesterday taken up, and the merits of the matter incidentally touched upon, and the subject finally referred to a Select Committee. It was very satisfactory to observe that, as far as could be inferred from the expression of opinion, an universal sentiment seems to exist in favor of buying out from the Indians the remnant of their title to land in Georgia, not covered by the Treaty of 1826."

Gubernatorial Election.—The election of Governor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Tyler, esq. (who was recently chosen Senator in Congress in the place of John Randolph) took place in the Virginia Legislature on Saturday last, when WILLIAM B. GILES having a majority of the votes was declared duly elected Governor of that Commonwealth for one year from the 4th of March next.

Georgia and the U. States—The President of the U. States has transmitted a Message to both Houses of Congress, informing them of an unhappy difference between the Government of Georgia and the Indians, relative to the survey of certain territory of the latter, ordered by the former. The President simply recapitulates the provisions of the law of the U. States of 1802, guarranteeing to the Indians the peaceable possession of their lands, and submitting it to Congress to take such steps as it may deem proper; and for this he is assailed in a most intemperate manner by Mr. Berrien in the Senate, and Mr. Forsyth in the House of Representatives. We shall offer no comment at present, believing that there is wisdom, firmness and *coolness* enough in both Houses of Congress to protect the rights of Georgia, without trampling upon those of the Indians, or violating the faith and the statutes of the U States.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS . 2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the bill for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy, together with the amendment reported from the select committee, striking out the 93d section, was resumed; the amendment was agreed to. Mr. *Harrison* offered an amendment, limiting the continuance of the act to 3 years after the 4th of March next, which was agreed to. Further amendments were proposed by Messrs. *Eaton*, *Branch* and *Chandler*, which were rejected. The question on ordering the bill to a 3d reading was decided in the negative, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bateman, Berrian, Bouligny, Chambers, Clayton, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne, Johnson of Louisiana, Kane, King, Knight, Mills, Ridgely, Robbins, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Thomas, Van Buren, and Williams—21.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Findley, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Kentucky, Macon, M'Kinley, Marks, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, White, Willey, and Woodbury—27

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, an unsuccessful attempt was made to lay on the table the resolution offered by Mr. *Saunders*, after Mr. *Wright* had delivered his sentiments at some length, in opposition to the resolution, and in reply to the remarks of those who preceded him. The House then took up the discussion of the manufacturers' bill, when Mr. *Sill* spoke at some length in favour of the bill, and Messrs *Drayton* and *Bryan* against it. The previous question was called after Mr. *Drayton* had closed, and was sustained, but the House afterwards refused to put the main question. The House then adjourned at half past six o'clock. It seemed to be understood that the question on the bill should be taken to-day without debate. On motion of Mr. *Webster*, the House on its part appointed a committee of 7 members to join a committee on the part of the Senate, to select such business as should be acted on the present session.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8—In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from the American Colonization Society, praying pecuniary aid from Congress, in the prosecution of their designs. After some remarks from different gentlemen, the Chair decided that the petition could not be received, for the reason that it was not signed by the petitioners, and that the member who introduced it could not aver to the hand-writing of the petitioners. The resolution to examine certain sites on the western waters, with a view to the establishment of a national armory, was read a 3d time and passed. The bill providing for the establishment of a board of commissioners for the distribution of the sum paid by G Britain as a recompense for slaves and other property, deported from this country subsequent to the Treaty of Ghent, among the several owners thereof, was read a 2d time, discussed and amended.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, were again engaged in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. *Saunders*, when Messrs. *Weems* and *Polk* spoke in favor of the resolution. The discussion was then suspended. The discussion was resumed on the manufactorers' bill, in which the House was engaged until half past seven o'clock. The different amendments offered were successively rejected, and the question occurred on the engrossment of the bill, but the question was not taken.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to regulate the number and compensation of clerks in the different public offices, was read the 3d time. Sundry petitions of the sufferers from French spoliations was deferred till next Congress. Bills regarding purchasers of public lands, and for the benefit of the heirs of Thomas Jefferson, were ordered to be read the 3d time.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the manufacturers' bill was ordered to a 3d reading to day, after much debate.

SATURDAY, Feb 10—In the Senate yesterday, the bill to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent, was reported with amendments. The bill granting a lottery to the heirs of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, was passed. A bill for a grant of certain lands in Indiana, and a memorial of the Colonization Society were laid on the table. The bill to authorize such persons as have relinquished public lands, to repurchase the same at a fixed price, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday the manufacturers' bill was not taken up. The House was occupied on a question as to the reference of the message of the President relative to the Creek Indians, which was referred to a select committee of 7 members.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The bill for revising and regulating the duties on imported Wool and Manufactures of Wool, has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of eleven votes. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. *Cobb* presented sundry proceedings of the Executive and Legislature of the State of Georgia, on the subject of Treaties lately concluded by the U. States with the Creek Indians. Mr. *Sanford*, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the memorials of sundry merchants and traders who have lost property by French depredations, accompanied by a resolution for the discharge of the committee from the further consideration of the memorials.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. *Saunders* was resumed The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill authorizing an exchange of stock. Mr. *Verplanck's* amendment, providing that, as a third alternative, Treasury notes should be issued to the amount required, was negatived, and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The National Journal, of the 8th inst. says—"The Committee on the Public Buildings yesterday reported a bill making the following appropriations: For completing the work to be done on and about the Capitol, the Capitol Square, and its enclosures, and for buildings for keepers, engine house and stabling $84,479 05; for repairs in the Capitol $500; for repairs and improvements at the War and Navy Departments, $1,495 35; and for the additional fire apparatus, $1,227.

It appears, (says the National Journal,) from the Report made from the Department of State to the House of Representatives, stating the claims of American citizens on the governments of France, Naples, Holland, & Denmark, for vessels and their cargoes, unlawfully taken and condemned amount to $15,045,612 26, viz:

Aggregate of Claims	
on France,	$9,600,332 17½
on Naples,	2,032,939 88
on Holland,	750,059 84
on Denmark,	2,562,280 36½
Total	$15,045,612 26

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to the President the surveys and estimates of Loammi Baldwin, Esq. for Dry Docks. If there is to be but one Dry Dock the Secretary recommends that it should be at Charlestown. If four Docks, that they should be erected in the following order, viz: Charlestown, Gosport, Brooklyn, Portsmouth. The Secretary is decidedly in favor of the four and of their simultaneous commencement—and recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for each, to begin the work.

By the packet sch. Felicity, Captain Adams, arrived yesterday morning, in 17 hours from Baltimore, we received the Gazette of Friday evening, which says—"We learn by Captain Nye, of the sch. Duplicate, arrived at our port this morning, in 11 days from Campeachy, that he was boarded the 2d of February in the vicinity of Key West, by the Spanish brig of war Hercules, two frigates and a brig in company—the boarding officer informed Capt. Nye that they were waiting for Com. Porter to come out; no land in sight, from which it would appear that the Spanish fleet were anxious to have plenty of sea room, in case of accidents."

[*Norfolk Beacon, Feb.* 13.

A water-spout lately fell on St. Mary's church, Bungay, Suffolk, England, during afternoon divine service, and the church yard was so filled with water that it ran into the church, which in a few minutes was upwards of a foot deep. The congregation became so alarmed that they rushed out of their pews into the aisles, and in the bustle many were thrown down in the water. At 200 yards distance scarcely a drop of rain was perceptible.

Selected Summary.

New Paper—A negro man who was educated at Bowdoin College, Maine, is about to publish a newspaper at New-York, for the Africans.

Albion K. Parris of Maine, Mr. Mills of Massachusetts, Louis M'Lane of Delaware, Benjamin Ruggles of Ohio, and Gen. Smith of Maryland, have each been elected Senators to Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Two German Jews and their families, living in Jeffersonville, Indiana, of the name of Young and Fishley, are preparing to proceed to Grand Island, on the Niagara river, to inhabit the new town laid off there by M. M. Noah, prince of Israel, called the City of Refuge.

Mr. Kean, the tragedian, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st Dec. in the Silas Richards. By the same vessel the President's *Message* was received. It had been published at length, but without comment, in the Liverpool papers.

Starch—A single manufacturing establishment at Springfield consumes several hundred pounds of starch every week; and starch made from potatoes meets with a more ready sale than that made from wheat.

Whips—It is stated that the business of manufacturing whips, in Westfield, Massachusetts, furnishes employment to 2 or 300 hands in that village.

Cochineal—One inhabitant of Guatemala collected from a part of his land last year, $12,000 worth of cochineal. The territory is represented as more healthy than Cuba; the priests say, the Deity has blessed Guatemala with both hands.

Large Mails—The Richmond Whig states that 42 bushels of letters and papers were lately brought to that city in two mails.

The following are the Nos. drawn on Wednesday the 7th inst. in the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
5	33	46	52	10	43	50	15

The Commonwealth of New York expended $22,000 last year for the survey of a State Road.

A Paris paper of the 14th (*l'Aristarque*) says, "We are informed that orders have just been sent to the military divisions on the borders of Spain to despatch all their disposable force to Bayonne. These troops are intended to enter Spain immediately."

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, states that flour was sold there lately at $18; so much for the British closing their ports to the American trade.

MARRIED,

Lately, in this county, by John N. Batt, esq. Mr. SAMUEL KNIGHT to Miss MARGARET CHASE. By John Overman, esq. Mr. URIAH MORGAN to Miss MARIAM MUNDEN.

On Thursday last, by John Overman, esq. Mr. CHAPIN SALTONSTALL to Miss ELIZABETH NEWBOULD. By Willis Casey, esq. Mr. ISAAC GREGORY to Miss SUSAN HARRIS.

DIED,

On the 7th inst. in Perquimans county, Mrs. MARY WHEDBEE, aged forty two, consort of James Whedbee, sen'r Esq. Mrs. W. had been for more than 30 years a member of the Methodist Church, and her character for charity to the poor, and affection for her relations stood very high. By her amiable disposition and suavity of manners, she had gained the esteem of all who knew her. She has left an affectionate husband and several children, who are of an age to be duly sensible of the loss they have sustained. As she was in life, so was she in death, at peace with God and the world; and she has gone hence to receive the reward of the righteous.

"Her mind was tranquil and serene,
No terror in her looks were seen;
Her Saviour's smile dispelled the gloom,
And smooth'd her passage to the tomb."

In Raleigh, on the 30th ult. of a bilious fever, JOHN J. BONNER, Esq. member of the House of Commons from Hyde county.

In Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 9th inst. Mr. JAMES GASKINS, aged 66 years, a Revolutionary soldier and patriot.

At Augusta, Georgia, Mr. BENJAMIN DUYKINCK, Printer, and late Editor of the Augusta Chronicle.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

13th, Sch. Alpheus, Myrick, from Charleston, rice, to A. Fobes, jr.

Sch. Cordelia, Etheridge, from St Martins, salt, to A. Fobes, jr.

Schr. Harvest, Owens, fr. Georgetown, S. C. in ballast.

14th, Sch. Syrene, Summers, from Charleston, in ballast.

15th, Schr. Alert, Dowdy, from Charleston in ballast.

DEPARTED.

12th, Schr. Newcomb, Davis, for Savannah, corn, by Wright & Williams.

13th, Sch. Joseph, Crowell, for N. York, corn, by J. C. Ehringhaus, and cotton, by A. Knox.

Sloop Wellington, Williams, for Charleston, with corn, by H. N. Williams.

15th, Sloop Commodore Perry, Evans, Georgetown, S. C corn, by A. Fobes, jr.

16th, Schooner Jones and Samuel Hawes, for Charleston, corn, by H. N. Williams.

Sch. Success, Oliver, for Charleston, corn, by L. C. Moore.

CLEARED.

13th, Sch. New Sophronia, Linnell, for the West-Indies, staves and shingles, by A. Fobes, jr.

15th, Sloop Mary, Simmons, St Barts, shingles, by A. Fobes, jr.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17, 1827.

Bacon—8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 40 a 45.
Gin—Country, 40 a 42.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—41 a 45 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 a 6½.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Doubloons & Gold.

The highest premium will be given at COHEN'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, for DOUBLOONS—also for AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, and PORTUGUESE GOLD.

Orders are received at COHEN'S OFFICE for TICKETS and SHARES in any of the Lotteries, and every information given *gratis*. DRAFTS on any of the NORTHERN CITIES can always be had in sums to suit purchasers, and most kinds of foreign *Bank Bills* exchanged on the most favorable terms.

Feb. 17. Et

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to appear on parade on THURSDAY the 22nd inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Academy Lot, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection—punctual attendance is required. You will appear in winter dress, dark pantaloons and uniform jackets with 24 blank Cartridges.

By order of the Captain.

John Gorman, O. S.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Offers for sale, the cargo of schr. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

LOST

Lately by the Subscriber, a note against Mr. Alpheus Fobes, jr. for 358,750 shingles, dated at or about the 19th July, 1826, and payable in October and November last, with a credit on the back of 30 dollars. I forewarn all persons from purchasing or receiving said note, and will give a liberal reward to any person who will return it to me.

THOS. W. THOMPSON.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17. Bt

Blanks for sale at this office.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Poems, Composed for the Star,
BY BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

A New Song,

AIR—DUSKY NIGHT.

Written for the 22d of February, 1827.

This day, a star in lustre 'rose,
Bright as meridian sun,
A guide unto Columbia's foes,
That star was *WASHINGTON!*
CHORUS—That star, &c.

No mists berloud its halcyon ray,
For peaceful dawn'd the morn!
Let Freemen usher in the day
On which our chief was born.
Chorus—On which, &c.

Yes, let the martial trump of Fame
Announce aloud his worth;
Tell how he gain'd an honest name,
From despots of the earth.
Chorus—From despots, &c.

Exalted now, among the spheres,
That name will shine more bright!
And 'mid the lapse of rolling years,
'Tis grateful to our sight.
Chorus—'Tis grateful, &c.

Dear Country! ever blest and free,
Enjoy supreme repose—
Under the shade of Liberty,
We laugh at haughty foes.
Chorus—We laugh, &c.

O! guardian of our every right,
We bow before thy shrine—
The dews of Virtue never blight,
For they are all divine.
Chorus—For they, &c.

Let Discord flee from every breast,
And Honor e'er be ours;
Plenty does still our shores invest,
Here Flora strews her flowers.
Chorus—Here Flora, &c.

Fair Harmony's attractive mien,
Cements our joys in one!
Tho' variagated is the scene,
Our boast is WASHINGTON.
Chorus—Our boast, &c.

The Morning Star.

"*I am the root and the offspring of David, and the bright and Morning Star.*"
REVELATION, XXII, 16.

When the poor Mariner on the sea,
Expects a dread Eternity—
How grateful to behold afar,
The brilliant orb of David's Star!

His anchor gone, yet he will steer,
Tho' billows do augment his fear;
No troubles can his bosom mar,
If guided by yon Morning Star.

Waves may appal each hapless soul,
And surge o'er surge incessant roll;
If God decrees, how still they are,
Beneath his "bright and Morning Star."

The traveller seeks the cooling shade,
His heart is sick—he calls for aid!
But quickly gleams a blaze afar,
The healing rays of David's Star.

Yon Sun may give to day his light,
Luna may rule the murky night;
Faint is the radience of each car,
Before the "bright and Morning Star."

'Tis JESUS calls—his pleasing voice,
Can even make the rocks rejoice!
The sailor's hope and landsman's guide,
In whom all Christians do confide.

The Hour Glass.

Mortals, behold yon Hour Glass,
How swift its sands do run;
The dreary moments slowly pass,
Before to-morrow's sun!
Time on his pinions hastes away,
Few have an anxious thought
That minutes wont prolong their stay,
But are too dearly bought.

When it is turned up, we see
An hour just commence;
Perhaps we may not live to be
On earth, an hour hence!
Man's callous heart is bent on gain,
Love holds a doubtful sway—
He grasps at Pleasure's cup in vain,
And snares the ling'ring day.

But Virtue lives amid the shock
Of Time, tho' years do flee;
Firm as an adamantine rock,
Her age—ETERNITY!
No cataracts loud surges roar,
Upon those heav'nly plains;
Happy are those who reach the shore
Where Love and Friendship reigns.

Epitaph on a Miser.

Here lies the last of Cent per Cent,
Who shav'd a note, before he went
To dwell in Pluto's realms below,
But now he'll spunge no more, I trow.
He long had studied loss and gain,
And hoarded bags of gold in vain;
Death conscious that the love of pelf,
Would make this Miser hang himself,
Step'd in one day and made a prize,
'Ah, friend!' said he 'you know Time flies,
'Money will rust, and so will you,
'Then let the Devil have his due.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE STAR.

Essay on Human Genius.

"A little knowledge is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring—
For shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers it again."
POPE.

I quote from memory, but I believe such were the ideas of Mr. Pope, expressed when at the height of popularity, and possessing the confidence of all the learned men of his time. I think I have already adverted to that happy period of English history, so justly denominated the "*Augustin Age*," in honor of Augustus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, who was famous for encouraging Genius. But at the commencement of so glorious an æra in literature, Reason had triumphed over Ignorance—Truth began to spread her exhilarating rays upon the understanding, and men were more impartial. Such was the literary ardour of illustrious men in the short but interesting reigns of Queen Anne, and George I, that independent of the whig and tory factions, they sought out the true sources from which flowed the "Pierian spring," and not content with "drinking largely" of the waters of Helicon, they left for awhile those Paphian groves, to cultivate Philosophy and the liberal arts The virtuous mind turns with disgust from the licentious poetry of Swift, whose clerical robes could not veil a heart corrupted by flattery; it naturally rests upon more sublime metaphors drawn from pure fountains of knowledge. That radient sun of Genius, Sir ISAAC NEWTON, spread wonder wherever his theories became known—he travassed the milky way, unfolded dark mysteries of Nature, and gave to man a more clear view of the majesty and power of God, than he otherwise could have obtained. Yet it cannot be denied that Newton in many instances, improved upon the Copernican and Ptolemaic systems of GALILEO, a famous Italian astronomer, who florished in the sixteenth century, and who in spite of many persecutions inflicted by the Inquisition, so completely astonished his countrymen, by repeated experiments and observations on the solar system. Thus, it appears, that no invention, however insignificant, has ever been attempted, that is not susceptible of improvement. Newton has been charged with giving implicit credit to dreams and judicial astrology; but if so, there is no proof of his wanting decernment in matters of philosophy. Adam Clarke, Melanction, Luther, Calvin, Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine—even the great Dryden, believed in ghosts, goblins and witchcraft! Human frailty generally traces the foot-steps of Genius, and completely reverses Mr. Pope's doctrine, by turning the balance in favour of a "little learning." It is not possible for the ignorant to become the dupes of malice and envy, but it is very possible that such men as Newton, and those who florished about his time, should have enemies. Who can credit the assertion that the immortal John Locke, spent much of his time in reading dull novels and romances! but such was the fact. He who knew every avenue that leads to the heart, and could even read the thoughts of men in their countenances, could not see faults in his own conduct!—so true it is, that

"Unthought of errors cheat us in the wise."

Pope was born just at the dawning of that happy period when the daring flights of Shakespeare and Milton received a classical polish. No impediments, except the usual asperities of critics, hindered him from pursuing the road to honorable Fame. There is an amiable trait in his character, so closely allied to filial affection, that it deserves imitation by all who love Virtue—he thought it a duty that he owed to nature, to nourish and sustain the waning life of his aged mother; and all personal considerations were waved, in order that he might administer to her comfort! His was pure Love, unalloyed by any sinister motives, and that Candour in which he most delighted, gave him a kind of pre-eminence over those inferior beings who scribbled the miserable abuse that daily and weekly appeared against him. O, Genius! how envied art thou by those who fain would enjoy thee—but how little are they acquainted with the intricate windings of thy labyrinths!

It appears to be a pleasure peculiar to some writers, to enumerate the follies incident to learned men. By one writer we are told Pope was an *epicure*, while another possitively asserts that he was very *abstemious*—but whatever was his failing in the use of the necessities of life, it cannot be denied that he bore a name which could not dishonor him. In the reign of George II, Mr. Pope was considered an uncommon literary phenomena—enjoying an extensive acquaintance and correspondence with all the learned men of Europe, if Vanity had been his aim, how easily could he have gratified that selfish passion? But the main reason why he had enemies, was his strict adherence to the cause of Truth, and a consequent exposure of the nobility, who were extremely corrupt. His *Dunciad* had a most happy effect in checking the reins of ungoverned passions, and although many felt the keen edge of his just satire, wounded pride urged them to a contest, which forbode his ruin.

The death of Mr. Pope happened in the year 1744, and O, that every man could die like him! Before his departure to the world of spirits, he said, "*I am so certain of the souls immortality, that I feel it intuitive within me.*" In viewing him as a Poet, he had many rivals, but few who ever surpassed him. After his death, Lord Bolingbroke meanly hired a half-starved Scotchman named Mallett, to traduce his character.

Addison and Steele were the first who succeeded in refining the English language; they introduced that purity of style so conspicuous in those interesting periodicals, the Spectator, and Tattler. Before their appearance, the language was interlarded with many coarse idioms, which they entirely banished. Former customs, tyrannical and absurd as they were, soon gave place to the more delicate and polite system of belles lettres. On a careful perusal of the British Classics, the style of Addison will be found the most chaste; but perhaps his erudition owed its correctness to deep study and research, while that of Steele was chiefly volatile, and abounded with low wit. Although I cannot justly charge him with self-conceit, a species of vanity not unknown to old authors, yet he did not always personate to perfection the character he assumed. But Addison, on the contrary, was a meteor that enlightened the soul, and captivatd the Fancy. Perhaps he studied verbosity too much, but that was congenial with his taciturnity.

As novel writers, Fielding and Richardson have few parallels—the first, as author of Tom Jones, instructs and entertains his reader, though some portions of that work are evidently unfit for the perusal of decent females. The character, too, of Fielding, according to his biographers was extremely immoral. Not so in respect to Richardson, a man of moral worth, who has left us a three works sacred to Virtue, Pamela, Joseph Andrews, and Sir Charles Grandison.

The reign of George III, was an auspicious one—the votaries who strived for eminence, and drank at the "Pierian spring," were numerous, and many of them seem to have taken the advice of Mr. Pope, as to his assertion, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Goldsmith that giant of erudition, waved his plumes in defiance to the petty critics who sported in the sunshine of courtly favour. He had an universal Genius, which rushed like a a torrent upon the fair fields of literature, and destroyed the weeds of ignorance. His Deserted Village, and his Traveller, will be read, as long as our language retains its natural beauty.

James Thompson and Akenside were men, whose talents were incomparable; they were both unfortunate, but in their case, energy was wanting to raise them to that elevated grandeur so desirable for Poets to aspire. A Poet should be in love with God, and the beauties of Nature, all other considerations are of no consequence to him.

But Dr. Samuel Johnson, deserves to be noticed here, not only on account of his peculiarities, but his style. It is true, he was subject to frivolous gusts of passion, which was a source of pain to his friends. No one could blame him for knocking down Osborn, the impudent London bookseller, yet his conduct towards the ladies, and his boorish manners, would convince any prudent man, that he was educated in Kamschatca instead of England. He was remarkable for his hatred to the Scotch, and for that reason, he quarrelled with Mr. M'Pherson, the reputed translator of Ossian. In his style and pedantry he certainly copied Milton; but Cromwell's Latin secretary was excusable, as he was entitled to use the poetic licence, which Johnson could have no claim to when he composed his Rambler, and Dictionary. The word *net-work* he thus defines, as a "thing reticulated, or decussated, with interstices between the intersections." Who could imagine what he meant, unless he was familiar with Latin idioms? Again, he tells us, that "the radical idea shoots out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral?" and when a man does not wish to join in conversation, the doctor with his usual bombast, tells us that "he has been excruciated with unmeaning verbosity." In the Rambler we have many specimens of this conceited mode of composition:—there we are told, that "garrulity, erratic industry, and heterogenious notions, dazzles the attention with sudden scintillations of conceit." A foot-ball is described with "flaccid sides, swelling out into stiffness and extension," and a person talks of "concentration of understanding barometrical pneumatology, and tenuity of a defecated air." Johnson has told us of Dr. Young, the elegant author of the Night Thoughts, that "burlesque cannot go beyond him;" he should have been more particular himself, in avoiding burlesque—and this he could easily have done, by a strict conformity to the natural impulses of his mind. The walks of Literature were not intended to be frequented exclusively by the rich, nor did the ancient founders of the English language, intend that the fashionable world should alone profit by it—but Johnson and Sheridan thought different; they consented to coin new words, and become learned buffoons to the wealthy flirts and coxcombs of the British metropolis, because the *vulgar* people adhered to common sense.

Sheridan calls Tuesday, *Chuse*-day, and according to him, there is no *turning* without *ch*urning! This foolish mode of pronunciation he introduced on the stage of one of the London theatres, over which he was manager. It may be said of him, as of another great man, that he drank too deeply of the Pierian spring, and instead of being made sober by "drinking largely," he actually became intoxicated by empty applause. It is to be sincerely lamented, that such wonderful Genius had not more energy attached to it; but is it not more surprising, that it should stoop to imitate the foibles of shallow-pated votaries of fashion?

Superstition has happily gone its length in destroying literary men; the age has become too much enlightened to permit any more such sacrifices. When that eminent philosopher, Dr. John Servetus was burned at the stake, through the bigotry and blind intollerence of *Calvin*, (who has been justly pictured with the cross in one hand, and a blazing faggot in the other,) the world was deprived of much talent!

Every one is familiar with the history of Burns, Dermody, and Tannahill—like many other Poets, their talents were not discovered until they died, but a natural Genius wants no praise—they frequently, however, want *bread* to prevent starvation.

The living authors who most deserve attention since the death of Lord Byron, the best of English modern Poets, we class Walter Scott, Campbell, Montgomery, Moore, and Mrs. Hemans. It is also, a pleasing reflection, that England encourages Genius of every description, and her fertile isle will soon become the home of every American citizen who has any pretensions to Genius. There wealth and honor awaits them—here, nothing but poverty with all its horrors stares at them. If any one doubts my assertions, they can be easily satisfied as to their veracity, by appealing to the *Fulton* family of New-York, and of Robert B. Coffin, better known as the *Boston Bard*, for whose relief, and when in a *starving* condition, a trifling sum of money was lately raised.

As an American by birth and in sentiment, I desire to see my countrymen encouraging Genius—they should worship *mammon* less, and God more. We have no need of sending to Europe for articles we can get much cheaper at home. Encouragement is all that is wanting, to make our country flourishing.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.
Elizabeth-City, February 17, 1827.

SELECTED.

Jonathan and the Carolinians—An agent for a wooden clock manufactory left Connecticut a few years ago, with a large quantity of his wares for a southern market. In passing through South Carolina he found a ready sale for his clocks, and having disposed of them all but one, he began to retrace his steps; but on arriving at a place where he had disposed of one of his clocks, the purchaser challenged him with being a cheat; that his clock would not go. Jonathan looked at the clock, and very gravely observed "that he had had one bad clock which he did not intend to sell, but through mistake you have got one. I have an excellent one left, said he, "the price is but two dollars more, and I will warrant it to run forever." The exchange was made, and the purchaser did not object to the difference in price. The trick proved so successful, that Jonathan continued the same route home, which he had travelled on going out, keeping one clock to exchange for those that would not go, which proved to be the case at almost every stopping place.

[*Masonic Mirror.*

The Witty Cobbler.—I was one day walking near Chequer lane, Dublin, with Capt. Munro, a little fellow.—One of the customs of the time was, that an officer of the army should never appear but in regimentals.—We had to pass at the bulk of Travier, a remarkable witty cobbler, who was lame and went on crutches. The Captain had left me whilst I stopped to speak to a third person, and turned the corner of William street. Following him, shortly after, I asked the cobbler did he see an officer go that way? "An officer?" said he, "I saw a sword go that way, and something red tied to it."

The World.—The world is a stage, men are the actors, chance composses the piece, fortune distributes the parts, the tools shift the scenes, philosophers are the spectators, the rich occupy the boxes; the powerful have their seats in the pit, and the poor sit in the gallery; the fair present the refreshments: the tyrants occupy the treasury bench, those forsaken by Lady Fortune snuff the candles, folly makes the concert, and time drops the curtain.

The Fair Quakers—They are certainly a dangerous sect; there is more peril to be encountered beneath one of their coal box drab bonnets, than in all the eyes that ever shone through artificial flowers. That coquetish simplicity of dress, its perfect neatness, so emblematic of purity, that latent smile, just sufficient to dimple the cheek without uttering a sound, and above all, the snow-white stocking fitted exactly to the foot that cannot be concealed, have a witchery about them, which we are sure never entered into the contemplation of the good and honest Penn. [*London Review.*

Cure for the Tooth-Ache—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that extraction or incision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate cases of tooth-ache, (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the deceased tooth. "Allum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth." Mr. Fay, the American dentist, who was present, admitted with much candor, that in 95 cases out of 100, where surgeons and dentists are applied to for the purpose of extraction, relief might be obtained without that, or even excision. It may, therefore, be worth while to try the remedy prescribed by Dr. Blake, as unlike many of the nostrums of the present day, it cannot do any harm, but it does not appear to possess the character of a specific.

A Country Sunday—Has any one ever marked the moral beauty of the still Sunday afternoon in some beautiful country village? What a contrast it presents to the noise and dissipation of a city! The amiable pastor enters the house devoted to the worship of his Maker, followed by the old and young; reverence in their looks and piety in their steps. The buoyance of youth will sometimes venture upon an innocent gambol or passing thought of gaity, but it is so chastened down by the example and authorty of the village fathers, that it acquires from this very circumstance an additional charm of amiability. The very trees, fields, and shining streams appear to feel the delight and tranquility of such an afternoon; the breeze sighs through the branches with all the softness and delicacy of youthful affection; the rich fields wave beneath the breath of heaven, as if a feeling of extacy passed over them—and the streams travel on their way rejoicing as the glittering maid of the east, covered with Persian rubies, approaches the splendid mansion of her love.

Advice to Young Ladies—If you have blue eyes, you need not languish; if black eyes you need not leer—if you have a pretty ancle there is no necessity to wear short petticoats; if you are doubtful as to that point there can be no harm in letting them be long—if you have good teeth, do not laugh for the purpose of showing them; if you have bad ones, by all means shut your mouth, and smile; if you have pretty arms and hands, there can be no objection to playing on the harp; if you are disposed to be clumsy, work tapestry; if you dance well, dance but seldom; if you sing well, make no previous excuse; if you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few people are judges of singing, but every one will be sensible of your desire to please—if you would obtain power, be condescending: but above all, (mark,) if you are asked to be married, say yes, for you may never be asked a second time!

Useful Advice—As a branch of temperance, and as promoting your own comfort and the comfort of others, I would recommend to you to be neat in your person, your dress and your houses. Cleanliness has been styled a half virtue, and by the power of association, it naturally produces purity of mind

Be honest in all your dealings, true in your words, faithful in your engagements. If you have raised expectations, even by your looks and course of behaviour, though you have not promised in words, be careful to fulfil them.

Walk circumspectly—divide the day into regular portions, and assign to each its proper employment.

Wear your old garments, if you are not able to buy new ones.